

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to the above agents, or remit to us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REMOND, Tabor, N. C.
JOHN J. JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
J. B. SHAW, Harell's Store, New Hanover co.
JOHN R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's, Duplin county.
B. S. KNOX, Richland, Ouslow county.

A TIME IN OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

BY RUDDER.

Ours is a most singular boarding house. Scarcely a day passes that the steward does not break a new set of dishes; an old gentleman precipitate himself, an interesting child swallow a pin, a lady boarder's spangled dress is accidentally from the third story window; or, in fact, which does not abound with a variety of disastrous occurrences calculated to throw the boarders into an uproar, and to reduce our landlord to the most distressing state of anxiety.

One day last week there was a calm—the first that had occurred for a month. We congratulated ourselves upon the event, and began to entertain vague hopes, that permanent peace was about to be established; but, alas! the house is so doomed to accidents that no reliable conjecture can be drawn from present appearances. The very next day there occurred one of the most exciting incidents that ever drove our landlord furious, and wound up his boarders into a quintessence of merriment.

I had just returned from one of Wilson's musical lectures, most of the boarders had retired to their rooms, and complete silence reigned in the house. Striking a light, I drew my arm chair near the head of the bed, and threw myself upon it in a mental state of luxurious indolence, repeating internally, Wilson's "Scots waa hae." Thus I sat for a few moments, when suddenly I heard two screams in the room overhead, so loud—so shrill—they were compared to nothing, save the cry of a baby housewife after a servant in the back yard.

Soon I heard two bounds on the floor as if of persons jumping out of bed, and the cries were repeated louder and louder in quick succession. There was no time for consideration. My neighbors were evidently in a trying dilemma. Seizing the candle, I unhitched the door and rushed into the hall. But I had been forestalled. All the doors of either side of the hall were opened, and the furniture of the hall was in a state of confusion. I saw some with only a single boot on, and one even sporting a pair of flaming red flannels, were crowded together in the hall, and hurrying to the scene of the catastrophe.

"What's the matter?" "Can't say," "whose voice is that?" "ouch! stand off my corns." "Beg pardon—such confounded squeezing!" "Lord! how she hollers!" and to our rushed, helter skelter, first one half to the north, then up a flight of stairs, next to another hall, and so on to the scene of excitement.

"O, my!—heavens!" cried a female voice as the foremost of the party reached the landing. "What's all them men doing here?" "Stand back, gentlemen, stand back," cried one of the least excited of the boarders—a venerable looking gentleman who had on his coat and no pants, and held his candle aloft upside down, "get back, if you please, these are females here—the helps of the house, gentlemen: Susan and Margaret—stand back if you please!"

"But what's the matter?" "Who in the deuce comes?" "Go ahead, if you're going to!" "We want to see!" "What is it?" "But, gentlemen, resumed the non-excitable speaker: "The females are not quite—that is to say, Susan has not—hem—I think it's only their—hem—their night things the girls have on!"

"That's nothing—let's see what's the matter." "We'll shut our eyes!" "Good!" "Oh, get along, they'll be murdered before we get there!" "Where's that squeezing?" "I do wonder!" "Beef!" "Ah, now we go!" and on the tide rolled, pushing, pulling, and wondering, until they stopped opposite No. 54, the chamber of the two house helps.

"The door stands wide open, the beds were tumbled in admirable confusion, and Susan and Margaret stood at the entrance, one holding her hands over her face, and the other pale and weeping, as though her heart would burst.

"What's the matter, my child?" asked a young gentleman of about sixteen summers, in an anxious tone.

"Boo—hoo—hoo," cried Margaret, giving vent to a fresh flood of tears.

"My gracious, it's very distressing," said the man in red flannels, snuffing a neighbor's candle out in an excess of sympathy. "My poor girl, what has happened?"

"Boo—hoo—hoo," answered Margaret, "I can't—can't say."

"Well, now, what the mischief is the matter with you?" cried somebody from a distance, who was not able to see over the heads of those before. The question was propounded so earnestly this time, it was impossible to overlook it.

"Well, commenced the distressed help—well, boo—hoo—hoo, there's a man—a man in my bed—boo—hoo—hoo."

"Wonder!" said the man in red flannels, opening his eyes to their utmost width, and keeping them fixed in expressible astonishment on the help.

"Let's drag him out, suggested some one. "Yes," continued the crowd, "let's take him out." "Carry him out on an nail!" "On two chairs!" "Ah! the scoundrel!" "Who had thought!" "Don't push." "So rascally!" "Let's go in!" "Inhuman!" Infuriated at the audacity of such villany, the crowd rushed into the chamber—the man in red flannels tore off the coverlet, and true enough there lay a stout, large sized man! He remained perfectly still during all the excitement, not appearing even to breathe.

"Get up, sir," the man remained perfectly insensible.

"Get up, I tell you, or I'll strike you!" Still he did not offer to stir. The excitement became uncontrollable. "Tear him out!" "Drag him down!" "Don't have any mercy." "Get out, you scoundrel," cried the man with red flannels, in a voice of thunder. Still a perfect calm. There was no bearing such indifference. Seizing the offender roughly by the arm, the red flannels man pulled him violently away.

"Eh! what's that?" "Why it's stuffed!"

"Roped in by jingo, it's a parcel of dirty clothes!"

The man in flannels started at this vituperation in a maze of doubt and astonishment. A roar of laughter that rang through every apartment in the house, and startled the watchman outside, succeeded, and a young gentleman, whose countenance from the beginning had been disfigured by inextinguishable twinges and contortions, slipped quietly from the crowd, hurried to his room, and throwing himself on the bed, was for full a quarter of an hour holding his sides, and laughing as if he expected this to be his last chance for an exhibition of fine spirits.

Really, as I said before, ours is a very curious house, but as its turnings and appliances are rather of an amusing character, it may be all the better for that.—St. Louis Revue.

The last resource to raise the wind is that of a shrewd and unscrupulous Yankee, who bought a bushel of shoe pegs, and on discovering they were made of rotten wood, sharpened the other end, and sold them for oats!

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

(PUBLIC-NO. 49.)—An Act concerning the selection of jurors in certain courts of the United States. Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress approved March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, (chap. seven,) be suspended in its operation until further legislation in the premises; and that, in the meantime, jurors may be selected for the courts of the United States in Pennsylvania, and in the direction of the proper district judge, in conformity to the practice and usage which prevailed before the enactment of the act approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, (chap. forty-seven.)

ROBT. C. WINTHROP, Speaker of the House of Representatives. G. M. DALLAS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved March 3, 1849.

(PUBLIC-NO. 50.)—An Act to authorize the citizens of Ozark county, Missouri, to enter less than a quarter section of land for the seat of justice in said county.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county of Ozark, in the State of Missouri, may enter by pre-emption less than a quarter section of land, to be taken by legal subdivision. Said entry, except as to quantity, shall be made according to the provisions of the act of Congress approved May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act granting to the counties or parts of counties of the United States the right of pre-emption to quarter sections of land for seats of justice with the same."

Approved March 3, 1849.

(PUBLIC-NO. 51.)—An Act to authorize the judge of the courts of the United States of the fifth circuit to hold the circuit court for the district of Kentucky.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter it shall be lawful for the judge of the fifth circuit of the courts of the United States to hold the circuit court for the district of Kentucky in the absence of the judge of the eighth circuit.

Approved March 3, 1849.

(PUBLIC-NO. 52.)—An Act to establish the territorial government of Minnesota.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, all that part of the territory of the United States which lies within the following limits, to wit: beginning in the Mississippi river, at the point where the line of forty-three degrees appears; thence north latitude crosses the same, thence running due west on said line, which is the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, to the north-west corner of the said State of Iowa; thence southerly along the western boundary of said State to the point where said boundary strikes the Missouri river, thence up the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river to the mouth of the Whiteheart river, thence up the middle of the main channel of the Whiteheart river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Minnesota: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other territory, or to any State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Minnesota shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander in chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of the office of chief justice, and may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until his successor shall be appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of eighteen members, possessing the qualifications as hereinafter prescribed, for members of the council; and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of councilors and representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of population: Provided, That the whole number shall never exceed fifteen councilors and thirty-nine representatives. An appointment shall be made, as nearly as equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The

number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts for members of the council shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the persons or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of the house of representatives: Provided, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place, and on such day, as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives according to the provisions of the act prescribed by law, as well as the day of the regular session of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no one session shall exceed the term of sixty days.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property now reserved to the United States, and the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly, and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Minnesota. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the legislative assembly.

And be it further enacted, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office during the term of four years. Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district court, probate courts, and justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the term of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, That the justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint and remove all clerks, and shall appoint and remove all clerks of the district courts, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. 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